

M. D. Wainwright No. 392 Council Minutes

Wainwright, Alberta, September 9, 1943
The Council of the Municipal District of Wainwright No. 392 met in Council Chamber of the Municipal District on Thursday, September 9, 1943, full Council present as follows: Councillors Fahner, Strachan, Sutherland, Spencer, Dixon, Taylor and Archibald.
Reeve Sutherland in the chair.
Moved by Cr. Taylor that the Minutes of the Meeting of August 12, 1943, be approved as written, with the exception of Motion No. 326A which shall be corrected to read: "That C. Nichodemus be paid on account of his contract the sum of \$7,500.00."
Moved by Cr. Dixon that the accounts as approved by the Committee be passed and ordered paid, amounting to \$15,457.81.
Moved by Cr. Sutherland that the pay sheets as presented be passed and ordered paid, to the amount of \$3,542.32.
Moved by Cr. Dixon that copies of all accounts received in the case of Les. E. Jackson be forwarded to him, and that he be asked to make the best arrangements he can to meet them. That he be further advised if he is unable to meet these accounts he must file with the District a statement of his assets and liabilities.
—Carried.
Moved by Cr. Archibald that the Secretary be instructed to obtain all the information possible from the University of Alberta Hospital regarding the old hospital accounts presented, and that this matter be placed in the hands of our solicitor. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Spencer that the Monthly Financial Statement as presented by the Secretary be incorporated in the Minutes. —Carried.

ADMINISTRATION AND TAXATION
Moved by Cr. Spencer that the report of Reeve Sutherland regarding the Conference with C. E. Gerhart, Minister of Municipal Affairs, on Municipal matters, be received and approved. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Fahner that the following townships be reported to the Prairie Farm Assistance Branch, Regina, Saskatchewan, as being in our estimation, below an average yield of 12 bushels per acre: Township 42 in Range 1, 2 and 3, West of the 4th; Township 43 in Range 6 West of the 4th; Township 44 in Range 9, West of the 4th. —Carried.
Mr. M. Scott, Liaison Officer for the Ration Administration now waited on Council.

Moved by Cr. Spencer that we meet the request of the Ration Administration by authorizing our Secretary to issue Monthly cheques against Form RB45 when the same is presented with vouchers attached from the Local Ration Board Secretary. This outlay to be reimbursed by the Dominion Government within each month. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Taylor that we make a grant of \$10.00 a month beginning with the month of September toward the operation of the Local Ration Board in appreciation of the service given by our ratepayers. Cr. Archibald against. —Motion carried.
A delegation headed by Mr. A. Taylor from Division 4, now awaited on Council, regarding the building of five miles of road on the Range line between Townships 44-1 and 44-2-4.

The Council advised the delegation that if they could obtain the necessary tractor to do the work that this project could be completed.
Moved by Cr. Fahner that the matter of appointing delegates to attend the Municipal District's Association Convention be left to the October meeting. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Dixon that we authorize our Secretary to proceed to collect outstanding seed grain accounts by distraint if necessary. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Dixon that we accept the recommendation of Keith Switzer, Supervisor of Tax Recovery, regarding the Tax Consolidation Agreement of Mr. Alex. Morris on the S 1-2 32-41-6-4, and that we accept as payment in full of this Agreement, the amount of \$297.97, as offered by Mr. Morris. Crs. Spencer and Taylor against. —Motion carried.

Moved by Cr. Sutherland that our Assessor submit his affidavit to the Alberta Assessment Commission in regard to the appeal of W. A. Burton and the S.W. 32-45-8-4. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Dixon that H. E. Spencer be appointed to the office of Deputy Reeve for the balance of the Council year. —Carried.

PUBLIC WORKS
Mr. A. L. Harden waited on Council regarding the temporary road through the S.W. 4-45-6-4. Reeve Sutherland appointed Crs. Dixon, Spencer and Archibald to investigate this matter and report back to Council.
The above committee reported as follows:

Mr. Harden had agreed to accept from Council the sum of \$300.00, and turn over to the Council what crop can now be salvaged from the S.W. 4-46-6-4 for the use of the road through the property during the past season. The Committee recommended that the matter be brought to arbitration.

Moved by Cr. Spencer that the offer of Mr. A. L. Harden be not accepted. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Spencer that the Committee's recommendation be accepted. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Sutherland that Charles Norman be appointed as poundkeeper to replace the Novak pound. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Taylor that a one-year pasture lease be granted to R. Anderson on the S.E. 1-41-5-4. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Strachan that the matter of leasing the livery barn at Ribstone to Mat. White, be left with Cr. Fahner to investigate. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Fahner that the Secretary take whatever steps are deemed necessary to collect the account of H. H. Santee for oats sold to him from the crop share on the S.E. 16-45-8-4 in the year 1942. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Taylor that By-law, No. — concerning the sale of the S.W. 30-46-5-4 to A. R. Nichols be given first and second reading and forwarded to the Department for the approval of the Minister. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Sutherland that



guarding arbitration be approved, and that Mr. Harden be requested to submit to us the name of a man willing to act for him by Monday, September 13. —Carried.
Moved by Cr. Fahner that the consent of the District be given to the Department of Public Works for the closing of the road between Sections 10 and 11, 42-1-4. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Strachan that the Secretary be instructed to notify the Hudson's Bay Company that no survey has yet been made regarding the road diversion on the N.W. 8-42-3-4. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Strachan that the report of Reeve Sutherland regarding his interview with officials of Public Works Department pertaining to a grant for the completion of the road from the Highway into the Village of Chauvin, be accepted. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Strachan that the Secretary be instructed to obtain for Contractor C. Nichodemus a written agreement regarding road repair on the nine miles of road from the Government Highway into the Village of Chauvin, in the amount of \$6,000.00. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Taylor that the question of accommodation for storage and repair of the motor graders be investigated by the Reeve. —Carried.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY
Moved by Cr. Sutherland that the damage claimed by R. Tizzard re animal impounded with John Cryderman poundkeeper, be referred to Cr. Fahner for investigation. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Taylor that the damages claimed by Leo LePaine re animal impounded in the pound of A. L. Dietrich, and this amount having been paid under protest by J. E. Sirois, be referred to Cr. Dixon for investigation. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Sutherland that the amount of \$5.00 for impounding a stallion colt in the pound of E. L. Oxybe, be paid to R. Sager, of Edgerton. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Sutherland that Charles Norman be appointed as poundkeeper to replace the Novak pound. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Taylor that a one-year pasture lease be granted to R. Anderson on the S.E. 1-41-5-4. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Strachan that the matter of leasing the livery barn at Ribstone to Mat. White, be left with Cr. Fahner to investigate. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Fahner that the Secretary take whatever steps are deemed necessary to collect the account of H. H. Santee for oats sold to him from the crop share on the S.E. 16-45-8-4 in the year 1942. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Taylor that By-law, No. — concerning the sale of the S.W. 30-46-5-4 to A. R. Nichols be given first and second reading and forwarded to the Department for the approval of the Minister. —Carried.

Moved by Cr. Sutherland that

News of Our Boys

Commando Sergeant Ed. Sharkey arrived home from the West last Thursday, and left again Sunday night for duties elsewhere.

According to the casualty list in last Saturday's Edmonton Journal, Acting Sergeant James Sharkey was reported to have died of wounds. This was corrected in Monday's edition of the Journal to wounded. This is the second time Jim has been wounded in the Sicilian campaign.

It is reported that Lieut. Mack Saville and Frederick Berreth, who were both wounded in Sicily, have arrived in Canada for further hospital treatment.

Mrs. Lewis Jones has received word that her husband, serving with the R.C.A.M.C. in England, has been promoted to corporal.

Pte. W. Hubman arrived home this week on harvest leave.

Lac. Allen Larson was home on leave last week-end.

A. C. Milne is home on furlough from the Souris Air Station.

The local editor received this week from Mr. George Balchelor, of Sechart, B.C., a former Irma district resident, a clipping from the Vancouver Sun telling of the work of Lieut. C. R. Jackman, training merchant seamen and R.C.N. crews for merchant ships.

The article in part reads as follows: "The man responsible for teaching the merchant seamen and R.C.N. gun crews for merchant ships is Lieut. C. R. Jackman, R.C.N. veteran gunnery officer, who retired from the Royal Navy after 20 years service, and was recalled to duty when the present war broke out." This article is supplemented by three photos showing Lieut. Jackman at his work. Irma district residents will remember Lieut. Jackman as having lived in this district with his family a few years before moving to Vancouver.

Lieut. Jackman is a past president of the Irma Branch Canadian Legion, and Irma friends will be glad to hear of his contribution to the war effort. Keep up the good work, Charlie. Charlie, Jr., who is in training with the R.C.N., at Edmonton, visited Irma recently, and is evidently following in his father's footsteps. George sends his regards to the gang.

Red Cross

HOT DOGS—

HAMBURGERS—

DOUGHNUTS—

PIE AND COFFEE—

That's the order of the day—and night too—for Saturday, September 18th, in the Legion Hall. We are asking all our friends to bake us one or two pies—or doughnuts, or donate cream and butter.

IRMA WAR WORK BOARD,
Red Cross Branch.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank all those who donated blood for my transfusions and helped my wife on the farm during my illness in the hospital. These kindnesses are very much appreciated.

THOMAS BROOKS.

Make left-over rice into small cakes, pan fry until brown and use as a foundation for creamed ham, scrambled eggs or tomato sauce.

The druggists of Canada have pledged themselves to sell \$300,000 worth of War Savings Stamps during the month of September. This money goes to purchase medical and surgical supplies for the armed forces. You can help this cause by taking part of your change in War Savings Stamps.

Grapefruit sections, cut up and mixed with stoned fresh cherries and honey make a refreshing appetizer.

To dress up cole slaw, add some diced apple which has been moistened lightly with lemon juice.



UNITED CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday, September 19th.

Sunday School—11 a.m.

Public Worship—8 p.m.

Faschendale—

Public Worship—11:15 a.m.

Roseberry—

Public Worship—3:45 p.m.

A hearty invitation is extended to all.

ST. MARY'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

Missionary Service

The Rev. H. G. Watts, General Field Secretary of the M.S.C.C., will be attending a service in St. Mary's Church, Irma, at 8:30 p.m., September 24th, and will give an address upon his missionary work. Everybody is cordially invited.

LUTHERAN CHURCH SHARON—

Divine Services—11:30.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

IRMA TABERNACLES—Gospel Service, 3:30 p.m.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES—

Services close September 19th, at 8:30 p.m. Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Anderson, of Spokane, Wash., will preach the gospel in sermon and song. Special selections on electric vibraphone and piano accompaniment.

Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Anderson, of Spokane, Wash.

W.C.T.U. MEETING

The highlights of the last local W.C.T.U. meeting consisted of a spiritual report of the Regional Temperance Convention, held at Vermilion by the Associated Temperance forces of Alberta. The report was given by Mrs. I. S. Reeds, who enthused her audience with her presentation of the matter. She found pleasurable encouragement in the interest shown in the cause by the service men and women who attended the sessions from the local camp. She quoted data given by Ben Spence, vigorous international platform worker and compiler of facts that have come under his personal observation, showing, among other things, that in all cases loosening up of liquor laws shows increase of crime. Mr. Spence has taken over the secretarial management of the Associated Temperance Forces of this province for a while, and practical results are sure to follow. Next meeting of the local will be held Thursday, September 23. All members are urgently requested to attend, as there are business matters arising which need prompt attention.

Dry orange peels and grind them into coarse powder. This can be used to flavor cakes, sauces, puddings, etc. Lemon peels may be used in the same way.

MEAT

Meat is scarce, but we expect to have plenty, good quality, freshly killed for threshing. Let us know your requirements a day or two in advance. This will help us, and assure you of meat when you need it.

CANNING FRUIT

When you get this paper we will have a carload of fruit on the floor. Fruit is scarce this season, and we feel particularly fortunate in being able to offer a complete line for your selection. Anticipate your winter requirements now.

Irma Trading Co.

ELFORD'S

AIR BASE CALLED HALFWAY HOUSE

The New Newfoundland Airfield Is Really A United Nations Station

It is unique in many respects, this huge air base carved out of the rugged Newfoundland wilderness. "Half-way house" for the vital north Atlantic ferry service, it is almost inaccessible except by air, it is almost inaccessible tiny hamlets scattered here and there.

"It is really a United Nations station," explained the commanding officer, a group captain wearing the ribbon of the air force cross. To the base come huge bombers, fresh from North American aircraft plants, bound for Britain and the air war over Nazi Europe.

In the fast-widening fringe of clearing may be found units of the Canadian army and the U.S. army, the R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. There are also civilian Newfoundlanders engaged in construction work. And the air force C.O. heads it all.

Less than a year ago it was almost wholly a man's town but now more than 200 members of the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) take a growing part in the work of the community and enhance its social life. The only other women are small groups of R.C.A.F. nursing sisters, British W.A.A.F., and a sprinkling of civilians.

Distinguished visitors come and go—from Moscow, London, Washington—pausing here for a few days before continuing on missions of far-reaching import.

One page in the guest book bears a single signature, "George." It is that of the late Duke of Kent, who dedicated the Sir Frederick Banting hospital in September, 1941. It was not far from here that the Canadian scientist lost his life in a plane crash.

The Banting hospital, by the way, is something to talk about. The low, green building houses 150 beds and X-ray, physiotherapy and pathological laboratory equipment that would be the envy of many a larger institution in Canada.

It would have been rather startling to find among the patients an 18-day-old infant and a woman of 82, had the commanding officer not explained beforehand, about civilians.

"We didn't intend to treat them," he said. "But they came anyway, by dog team or on foot, and camped on our doorstep. There was no other hospital they could go to, and we couldn't turn them away. So we drew up a scale of civilian rates and took them in. Now we're doing a \$10,000-a-year business."

No Curls For Them

Straight Hair Is What Members Of Brush Industry Want

Maybe you think that curly hair is nice, but there are plenty of people in Canada, who won't agree with you. Straight hair, not curly hair is what the members of the brush industry like.

It all has to do with pigs' bristles. It seems that these bristles were used in the past to make the best quality brushes — hair brushes, cleaning brushes and some brooms. As Canadian pigs were not bred for their bristles, the bristles had to be imported from China and Soviet Russia but with war in the Pacific imports dropped off.

Plans were made on this continent to breed a certain kind of hog for its bristles, but in the meantime the brush industry, determined to keep up the quality of their merchandise as much as possible, made a survey of the animal kingdom to find out what beast could provide something that would take the place of the bristles of the lowly pig. Cattle and ox tails were examined but they were curly, so curly that they could not be straightened out. This was depressing but it developed that horse hair was the answer. A carefully worked out combination of pigs' bristles and horse hair makes a fine brush, it was discovered.

This has given the horse a new job, and its hair an importance it hasn't enjoyed since horse hair sofas ceased to be the beau ideal in every parlor. In fact it has become so valuable that it became necessary for the government to pass an order controlling the distribution and price of horse hair, defined as "horse tail hair, hacked, combed, sterilized, washed, cleaned, dried and otherwise bundled and prepared in an average of assortment."

Nowadays it is likely that hair-filled cushions and mattresses are stuffed with hair from the tails of oxen and cattle, repudiated as "too curly" by the brush manufacturers.

WILL BE LONGER

A Dutch underground newspaper reports that Holland barbers are charging five cents above the normal price to shave Nazis "because their faces are longer these days," The Netherlands news agency said.

Speaks On Marsh Plan

Sir William Beveridge Hopes Canada Adopts It Or Something Better

Sir William Beveridge, author of the famous British social security plan, told a joint meeting of senate and house of commons committee members at Ottawa that he had "very great hopes" of Canada adopting the Marsh social security proposal for the Dominion, "or something even better."

The British economist praised the report prepared by Dr. Leonard Marsh of Ottawa. While it varied from his own report, the differences appeared due to conditions which had to be met in Canada and which differed from those of the United Kingdom, he said.

He noted that the flat contribution to social security services, suggested by himself for Britain, might not be suitable to Canada in light of the variety of conditions and types of employment in the Dominion.

Sir William said he believed that after the war, in the period when he hopes his own recommendations will be put into effect, Britain would have adopted a system somewhere between the state enterprise of Russia and the private enterprise of the United States.

He expected Canada, too, would have some type of mid-way system, probably nearer to the British system than the United States would be. Sir William said he felt kindness is the fiercest of the "dragons" to be fought by social security measures.

He did not think private industry in itself would be sufficient to provide full employment, and that state enterprise would be required in some measure.

He said foresight and an increase in international collaboration were essential to providing full employment after the war. The industry of every country would be affected by international trade.

"We must plan now. We cannot wait until after the war and the plans must be made in some things in collaboration with the United Nations."

"You are clearly looking at the problem now and not waiting until after the war."

He said foresight and an increase in international collaboration were essential to providing full employment after the war. The industry of every country would be affected by international trade.

"We must plan now. We cannot wait until after the war and the plans must be made in some things in collaboration with the United Nations."

"You are clearly looking at the problem now and not waiting until after the war."

He said foresight and an increase in international collaboration were essential to providing full employment after the war. The industry of every country would be affected by international trade.

"We must plan now. We cannot wait until after the war and the plans must be made in some things in collaboration with the United Nations."

"You are clearly looking at the problem now and not waiting until after the war."

He said foresight and an increase in international collaboration were essential to providing full employment after the war. The industry of every country would be affected by international trade.

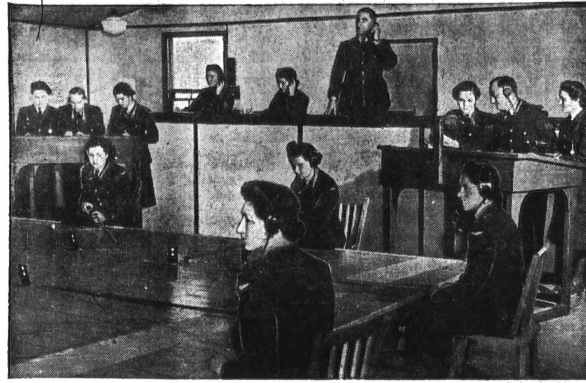
"We must plan now. We cannot wait until after the war and the plans must be made in some things in collaboration with the United Nations."

"You are clearly looking at the problem now and not waiting until after the war."

He said foresight and an increase in international collaboration were essential to providing full employment after the war. The industry of every country would be affected by international trade.

"We must plan now. We cannot wait until after the war and the plans must be made in some things in collaboration with the United Nations."

Fighter Control System Being Taught



Fighter control, the system of directing interception of enemy planes which played a tremendous part in the Battle of Britain, is now being taught in Canada. Above is the "opg" room at No. 1 School of Fighter Control at Rockcliffe air station, near Ottawa, where girls training to be operational clerks in the Royal Canadian Air Force Women's Division learn the secrets of fighter control behind locked doors. From the large table map in the foreground, the fighter controller (standing) sees at a glance the number, speed, and route of invading aircraft. Thus, he is in a position to direct his squadrons of Hurricanes and Spitfires to the best point of interception.

Informal And Friendly

Meeting The King And Queen Thrills Young American Corporal

A young corporal, American soldier of a year's army training at home and in England, was doing a little "pre-fighting" on his bike on a recent Sunday afternoon. He met with three friendly folk—a man, a woman and their seventeen-year-old daughter.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Wrote home the thrilled young Yankee: "It was the King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, out for a stroll. The Queen spoke to me, and I stopped. We had a very nice conversation, and informal, as no one else was around. They were very interested to know where I came from, how I liked England and the people, and if I had made many friends. They are grand people, and we had quite a few laughs. The Queen has a grand personality, and is just like you see her in the news-reels. I was very fortunate, don't you think?"—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Still Enforcing Law

Britain's Police Call On Scotland Yard When In Difficulty

Battlefront exploits of men in uniform have eclipsed the peacetime fame of Scotland Yard but the soft-footed men of the criminal investigation force are still the backbone of Britain's law-enforcement organization.

They still keep their bags packed 24 hours a day, sleep with one ear open for the telephone bell and travel all over the country to untie the strings of crime baffling local authorities.

Local police forces all over Britain call on Scotland Yard when they're in difficulty. On such occasions the Yard send out Senior Chief Inspector Hatherill, or perhaps Salisbury, Beveridge, Greene, Thorp, Davis, Barratt or McDonald, its other top-notch ferrets, all chief inspectors.

They belong to the criminal investigation department whose chief, a barrister, Sir Norman Kendal, is credited with having built around him a virtually foolproof crime-beating machine.

The inspectors who have to know something about medicine as well as law, including wartime defence regulations, come and go from offices in Whitehall. The highest-paid of the inspectors gets only the equivalent of \$2,400, plus a \$5 weekly rent allowance and a 30-cent weekly boot allowance that dates back to the "fat-foot" days of policing.

Five per cent. of the inspector's pay is knocked off for pension. On an out of town job their expense allowance of \$1.90 for one night away and \$4 for 24 hours. Allowances as well as salaries have recently been criticized as out of keeping with the expertise required of the inspectors.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly

Link With The Earth

Anyone Is Better If They Help To Make Something Grow

The Chatham Daily News says any person who, about this time of year, doesn't plant something, is cheating himself out of one of the simple pleasures of life that anyone can enjoy.

You have no farm? Very well, there is the back yard. No back yard? Very well, there are the window boxes and strip between sidewalk and porch. Not even these? Well, there is always a flower pot, cheap and undemanding.

It need not be a field of wheat or a formal garden, or a boxwood border. It need not be a broad lawn or a clump of lilac or a bed of pansies.

A couple of geraniums in a pot will do the same thing for man or woman—provide a link between them and the earth that bore them, and by putting them in a position to create life and beauty which might not have existed otherwise, bring them as near to God as is permitted a sinful man in a wicked world.

Supply Was Short

Not Enough Blood For Transfusions After El Alamein Battle

Eight thousand transfusions of blood serum were administered to wounded and shell-shocked soldiers in one week after the Battle of El Alamein, Surgeon Cmdr. Charles H. Best said at the opening of a new headquarters from mobile blood donor clinics at Toronto.

Best said more blood serum could have been used in Africa, had it been available. It would take five months at the present Canadian rate of 10,000 donations a week to collect enough serum for a battle such as El Alamein, he estimated.

MANY BRITISH PEOPLE LIKE BELLS SILENT

They Maintain That England Was Pleasanter And More Peaceful While They Were Quiet

The ban on ringing church bells except in the event of invasion seemed, in Canada, one of the most poignant symbols of the tragic turn the war took in 1940, but Britain's friends were wasting their sympathy as far as many of the people on the British Isles were concerned.

The ban, in itself, which has now been lifted, was treated considerably more light-heartedly by a section of the British population, which is now up in arms because church bells can be rung again.

These are the people who don't like church bells, of which they appear to be many in Britain. They maintain that England was a pleasanter and more peaceful place while the bells were silent, except possibly for such outbursts of enthusiasm as the victory pealing that greeted the Eighth Army's success at El Alamein.

When removal of the ban on pealing church bells was first being discussed last winter, one British communist caustically informed his readers that the British Isles should be able to find something better about which to argue than church bells.

Now opponents of pealing church bells, disconsolate at the withdrawal of the ban, have another worry—a campaign has been launched seeking to make it legal to practise pealing church bells during the week as well as ringing them on Sunday.

The campaign evoked a howl of protests from people who claimed, among other things that church bells were only the hobby of the people who rang them and had no real connection with religion.

"In this age of nervous tension and noise, it is really necessary to peal bells for an hour to summon people to worship at a service which lasts one hour?" an irate retired naval officer demanded in a letter to the Daily Telegraph. "People who wish to attend divine worship require no summoning by bells."

"It would be interesting to know how many bell ringers attend the divine service they advertise by their ringing."

A more serious complaint brought against bell-ringing was that it interfered with the sleep of Britain's war workers on night shifts. It was also claimed that if the bells were impressive and the listener near them, it was difficult to hear air raid sirens. —St. Catherine's Standard.

Not Much Fear

Many R.C.A.F. Flyers Say War Is Mostly Sheer Boredom

Intelligence, high morale—a sense of humor and comradeship are the greatest features of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Sqn. Ldr. Gregory Vlastos told the Advertising and Sales Club convention at Toronto.

Sqn. Ldr. Vlastos, who recently returned from a tour of Canadian stations in England, said most of the flyers there said the war consisted of "98 per cent. boredom and two per cent. acute fear." One man had told him for every ten minutes excitement, there were 10 days of sheer boredom. One crew had patrolled the Atlantic for seven months before they saw one, and when they did, Sqn. Ldr. Vlastos said, "you can imagine how disgusted they were when they saw it was British."

Petty irritations included food, for "morale varies directly with the food they eat," he said. It was, however, much better than the last war. One of the complaints, he said, was the fact that "cooks have different ideas." He told of one Canadian airman who was "fed up" with a daily diet of custard and mentioned "it was an outstanding institution here," in a letter to his wife. She, failing to understand the irony, promptly mailed him a whole package of custard powder. "He was so incensed, I'm told, he dropped it on Germany," Sqn. Ldr. Vlastos said.

He declared the responsibility placed on young flyers developed their morale, giving them a sense of dignity of their job, and left them modest and retiring. Their intelligence was striking, with youths making momentous decisions on an instant's notice, and never losing their sense of humor. Comradeship was displayed, he said, by the fact pilots insisted on their crews taking full credit even though it might mean the loss of a credited decoration for themselves.

SEEDS FROM CANADA

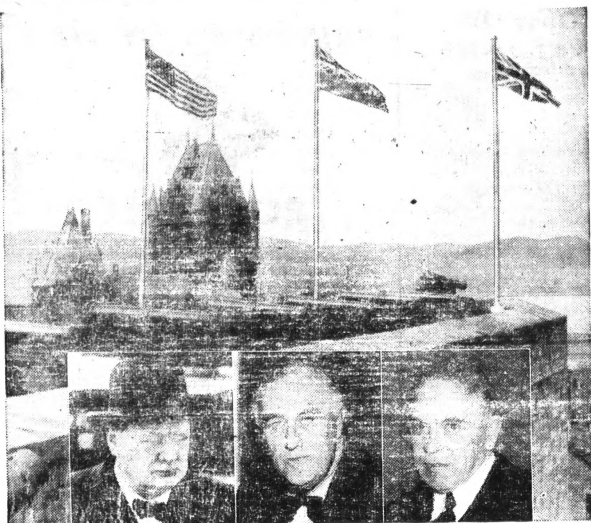
Vegetable seeds from Women's Institute members in Canada are being distributed to Women's Institutes in Lincolnshire, and many women gardeners there say they will be experimenting with a Canadian bean said to be exceptionally prolific.

This Time The General Takes Lessons



Military procedure was reversed at a recent inspection of bridging exercises by Lieut-Gen. A. G. I. McNaughton, G.O.C.-in-C, First Canadian Army. Here Gen. McNaughton (on bended knee) wanted to know how a device was operated so he asked Trooper Traill Lyall, of Montreal, Maj-Gen. C. R. S. Stein, (left), also listens intently.

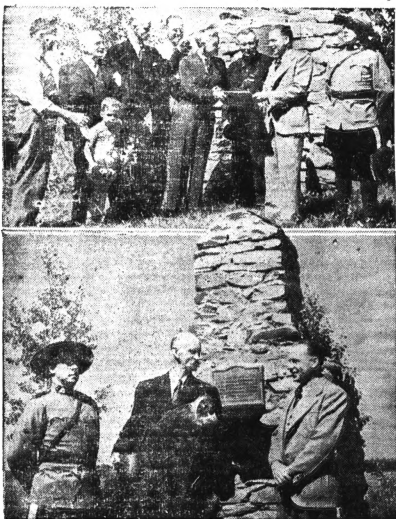
Chateau Frontenac "Work Centre" of Conference



Framed in this picture by the flags of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, the Chateau Frontenac, world-famed Canadian Pacific Railway hotel in Quebec City, fulfilled its most important role as the "work centre" of the strategy conference of the democracies for which Can-

ada was host. The towering Chateau, seen here from the cannon-guarded battlements of the historic Citadel, housed the technical experts who came to the conference on the staffs of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and

Honor Alberta Cabinet Minister



Hon. A. J. Hooke, recently-appointed provincial secretary, was honored at a testimonial banquet in his Rocky Mountain House constituency last week. To mark Mr. Hooke's election to cabinet rank, those at the banquet presented him with a cinnamon bear skin. In the upper picture, a group of Rocky Mountain House Board of Trade officials give the minister a petition for submission to the Alberta legislative post-war reconstruction committee. From the left in the group are: E. Ross, W. J. Kirby, Henry Stelfox, president Rocky Mountain Fish and Game Association; A. L. Urch; Mayor W. J. T. Strong, Rocky Mountain House, who is giving the petition to Mr. Hooke; W. H. Tesky, president of the Board of Trade; Mr. Hooke, and Constable R. McMullen, R.C.M.P. In the lower photo, Constable McMullen is at the left; in the center, Mr. Stelfox, holding the bear rug, and Mr. Hooke. In the background is one of the rebuilt chimneys of old Fort Rocky Mountain House, built by the North West Company, in the early 1800's. The petition presented to Mr. Hooke calls for completion of the David Thompson Highway, from Regg Deer to the Saskatchewan crossing of the Banff-Jasper Highway. Such a road link, the petition says, would offer immense opportunities for outlet of consumer goods which will be needed in construction of bungalow camps and hotels used by tourists along the road.



These former members of the CBC now in training with the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Navy, paid a visit to the Halifax studios recently. Happy as could be in their new service, the trio, nevertheless, said it was

like old times to use the familiar mike. Left to right: Dolores Finney, Marie Cronin and Marie Elder, all formerly of Toronto. The girls are on leave of absence from CBC just like their brothers-in-arms who left to go into the forces.

Winter Wheat

(Experimental Farm News)

For the past twenty years the acreage sown to winter wheat in the prairie provinces has been very small. The production of it has been confined principally to South-western Alberta. For several years after wheat growing commenced in that area winter wheat was grown much more commonly than spring wheat. In later years, however, spring wheat replaced winter wheat almost entirely. The three chief factors responsible for this change were losses due to root rot in winter wheat, winter killing and a lower market price for winter wheat, says W. D. Hay, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta.

In recent years winter wheat has again been proving attractive to some farmers. It has been found that too early seeding was the chief cause of loss from root rot and that this trouble can be avoided by delaying seeding until September 1st. Choosing only the most winter hardy varieties such as Kharkov, or preferably the M. C. 22 strain of Kharkov, greatly reduces the loss from winter killing. War conditions have helped to raise the price for winter wheat. As winter wheat cannot be imported from the United States there has been a greater demand, and consequently a higher price offered, for this class of wheat grown in Canada. Previous to the last two seasons the price offered for winter wheat was generally from five to ten cents per bushel less than that of spring wheat, but since then the difference in market value of winter and spring wheat has been only very slight, and for a considerable period a definite premium was paid for winter wheat.

HYMN TO THE INCOME TAX COLLECTOR

(London Evening Standard)

While waiting in court at the Mansion House to give evidence against income tax defaulters, one of the collectors received a document passed to him by some person unknown. Upon this appeared:

Take my gold and let it be
Consecrated all to thee;
Take my coat, my shirt, my vest,
You know how to use them best.

Take my goods, take every chattel,
Junior's pram and baby's rattle;
If by then you haven't enough,
Take the old woman and treat her rough.

The collector then went into the witness box to prove his cases but was unable to trace the author of the verse.

If your recipe calls for sweet milk and you have only sour milk, you can use sour milk by adding a half teaspoon of soda to each cup called for and following the recipe otherwise.



By
Dr. E. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

The Willing Horse

The elevator agent's job is buying, storing and shipping grain. He must also keep the elevator and its equipment clean and in good running order. For a large part of the year, this is a full-time task requiring knowledge, skill and experience.

We hear and read a lot about the contributions made by this group and that group to the war effort. Of course, the men in uniform overseas, and their wives and families undertake the greatest, if not the only, real sacrifice. Farmers, who are bearing an undue share of the burden. One has only to visit Ottawa to appreciate the strain under which government employees are working. All this is acknowledged in the newspapers and elsewhere; but what writer has taken up his pen on behalf of the country elevator agent?

Most of our readers know that country elevator concerns assist in war loan and Red Cross drives, have organized and carried out a magnificent serum metal campaign, form an essential link in 1943 farm labour schemes, serve as distributors of pure seed at considerable expense, handle demonstration plots of field crops, offer various services such as germination tests, and so on.

Yes. This and more; but how many realize that the bulk of the burden falls on the shoulders of the elevator agent? As usual, the busy man finds time to help. The very essence of democracy is voluntary effort. These men are democrats.

FALL PLOWING

More and more farmers are beginning to realize that the most precious asset they have for producing a good yield of any crop on our prairies is the accumulated moisture in the soil. Rains which occur after harvest and until freeze-up, usually from August 1 until November 1, are of great value for making next year's crop.

There are two agencies tending to use up this moisture before the next crop can have the benefit of it. One is WEEDS, and the other is PLOWING. If, therefore, land which is to be cropped next year is fairly free from weeds, farmers would do well not to plough in the fall; indeed, in my opinion, from what I have learned from my study of crops, I do not hesitate to suggest that fall plowing should only be done if the growth of weeds is extremely bad, for each time the land is turned over by a plough, we can be sure that much precious moisture is evaporated into the air. If the land, however, contains a moderate quantity only of weed plants then a shallow cultivation—not plowing—as early in the fall as possible will usually induce many weed seeds to germinate, and so many of the young weed plants will be killed by the winter frosts.

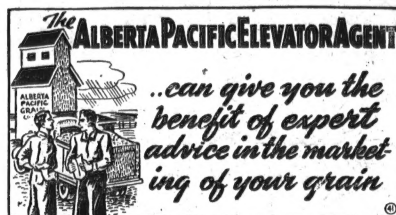
FALL TILLAGE AND WEED CONTROL

Fall tillage is beneficial in controlling weeds on stubble land. Shallow after harvest tillage loosens the soil and covers weed seeds which ripened along with the grain crop and shattered on the ground during harvesting operations. Many of these weeds such as stink weed, mustard, shepherd's purse, lambs' quarters, pig weed, wild buckwheat, and others will germinate when covered with soil, and are killed by low winter temperatures or are destroyed by subsequent cultivations.

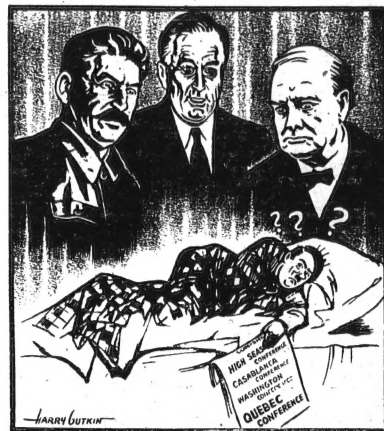
Many weed seeds, such as wild oats, do not germinate well until they have passed through a winter. Shallow fall tillage covers such weed seeds with soil and encourages their germination when spring temperatures and moisture conditions are favorable. While shallow fall tillage is preferable as it lessens spring work and also is more effective in promoting seeds.

Deep fall tillage is an important early spring germination of weed factor in the control of perennial weeds such as Canadian thistle and quack grass. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that two fall plowings will substantially reduce stands of deep rooted perennials such as thistles. A combination of frequent tillage, dry weather will thin out and weaken stands of creeping rooted weeds, such as quack grass.

Fall tillage reduces the amount of spring work necessary to prepare a seed bed, which in itself is an important factor under prevailing labor conditions.



A FEATURE OF THE CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION



"TO SLEEP! PERCHANCE, TO DREAM: AY, THERE'S THE RUB."

The World's Money.

The man in the street and the women in the kitchen probably do not follow with bated breath each change in the plans of financial experts who are endeavoring to design a world fund for currency stabilization.

Yet the man in the street and his wife are vitally affected by the relations of national currencies to one another. Violent fluctuations in the value of one money, as measured by the rest, can spell loss of jobs, or can necessitate new tariffs and trade restrictions which eventually produce misunderstandings among nations. Political peace is difficult to maintain in a period of economic war, and one of the most constant possibilities of economic war lies in the temptation among nations to manipulate currencies to the disadvantage of competitors in world markets.

The United States Treasury's announcement of a revised draft for a world fund is, therefore, a matter of interest not only in Wall and Lombard Streets but in every suburban byway. The first thing one looks for is a sign as to whether the United States and Britain are getting closer together on the currency question or moving farther apart, for their co-operation in the financial as in the political field is essential to post-war security.

On this point the Treasury's statement answers one important question. This is, Have the British been consulted? The draft is described as undertaken after conferences with thirty other nations. Since the British were among

these, it may be assumed that competition between the United States and British authorities for the adherence of smaller nations to their particular plans is subsiding.

Another question is, Are the British experts revising their own plans so that they may be more in line with the American proposals? If not, then it would seem that on the question of the importance of gold, the British and American planners are farther apart than they were when the world fund was first proposed.

But one major objection of other countries to the original American draft may be removed by the revision. The system of voting has been altered to prevent the United States from holding veto power except where value of the international money unit — "untas" in the American plan — might be affected.

The big question remains that of quotas. On these the voting power of each participating nation would be based. The British urge that each nation's quota should depend largely on its volume of foreign trade. American experts — representing the largest gold-producing country in the world — put gold forward as the main basis for quotas. The prospect of a full-dress monetary conference in Washington in the early winter suggests, however, that British and American experts may be approaching common ground on this question even now. — Christian Science Monitor.

Price Control and Freedom.

By R. J. Doachman)

How often have we heard the statement that price control is impossible. Yet we see that, to a certain extent, it works or, at least, it appears to work.

We now face this problem. Could it be continued after the war?

There are many things possible in war which are wholly impossible in peace. For instance, we were willing to vote an expenditure of between four and five billion dollars for a war in defence of freedom. We will sacrifice anything for the right to be free to manage, even to mismanage, our own affairs. We would not be willing to spend the same sum in building roads, developing parks, growing new forests, draining the swamps, though, in direct results, these would bring more tangible—but wholly different benefits. People will accept price control in time of war and they are right in

adopting it. To carry it on, in time of peace, would be another matter. It would cost more than it is worth.

Under normal conditions, natural forces determine price levels. When prices rise, consumption falls off, when prices fall other things being equal, demand goes up. Price controls in time of peace, involve so many restrictions that they would do more harm than good. The effort, therefore, should be to remove them so soon as conditions permit. Some may pass on the day that Hitler throws in the sponge. There are others which may last, for some time after the war, opening upon conditions of peace and our capacity for restoring normal life. By that time the world will be sick to death of restrictions, glad of the opportunity for a return to freedom.

Read the Ads in the Times

Prime Minister Churchill and Daughter, rime Minister King

Mrs. Churchill and PMary, greeted on return from U.S. by



Quebec.—Ahead of Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill descends the steps of the train that brought her husband and daughter, Mary talking to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, back from the United States. Mr. Churchill stepped from the train to a waiting car without a coat, despite a rain storm. It was evident to newspapermen present that neither Mrs. Churchill's cheerful enthusiasm nor her husband's face were affected by the weather.

National Film Board Photo.



With wartime industrial production at its peak, and transportation facilities at a premium, coal is going to be hard to get this coming winter. The country is threatened with a deficit of several million tons. Railroads which consume 30 per cent of the dominion's coal supplies cannot be expected to lower their fuel requirements except to the extent that they employ their own conservation methods. Nor can the government hold back deliveries to such important users as ships which need 4 per cent of the supply, and coal mines themselves which require 3 per cent of the supply to produce more coal. Then again 13 per cent of our coal reserves are needed to manufacture coke, the basic fuel for steel production. Another 30 per cent is earmarked for industrial, commercial, and other establishments, the majority of which will be asked to co-operate in reducing fuel consumption. About half of the shortage will have to be alleviated by householders who are asked to SAVE ONE TON IN FIVE. Without endangering their health, nor causing serious discomfort, they can conserve many thousand tons if they winterize their homes immediately. The following suggestions will help to keep the house fires burning without wastage of heat and fuel: Have the house thoroughly inspected for heating and insulation defects. Clean the pipes and the furnace. See that grates are in perfect order. Insulate the heating system when necessary. Install storm windows early and make sure that they fit snugly. Weatherstrip all doors and windows. Putty all loose panes. Caulking around doors, windows and in wall fissures will help save much fuel. A great deal more can be saved by having the home properly insulated. You should learn also to fire your furnace properly. And don't start your fire until the house becomes cold, not just cool.

Perfume stains can be removed from linen bureau scarves with hydrogen of peroxide.

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing it and you will get more juice.



BRYDA-RAE KING

Bryda-Rae King is one of the principal players in the Summer Theatre Series heard from Winnipeg on Tuesdays at 6:30 p.m. over the National network. Miss King retired through illness from a meteoric career on Broadway, during which she played in revivals of the Passing of the Third Floor Back, and Seventh Heaven, with Alfred Allegro, and The Man Who Came to Dinner, with Monte Woolley and Franklin Orr.

NEW MUNICIPALITY LISTED AS "MODEL"

Formation of the enlarged Camrose municipality is under way and it is hoped it will be a "model" municipality in which to show the results of its policy of enlarged municipal districts. Hon. C. E. Gerhart, minister of municipal affairs, announced Friday. The minister said the new district would be formed Jan. 1, 1944. With the Camrose municipality a number of others will be formed. "Camrose has been chosen as the model municipality because it is a big one, has high assessments, and is fairly successful. Its boundaries will be based on the school divisions and constituency boundaries," Mr. Gerhart said.

A delightful nut flavored sauce is made by adding one-fourth cup of peanut butter to one cup of hite sauce. This may be served over cooked macaroni or rice.

BEST VARIETIES OF FALL RYE

(Experimental Farm News)

Rye is one of the most versatile of the cereal crops. It is grown for its grain, for early spring pasture, as a cover crop for ploughing down and for areas where soil erosion may occur. While it responds to good soil, it will do relatively better than other cereals on soils of poor fertility.

Varieties of rye are not known generally as those of other cereals, yet there are distinct varieties of this crop which make them more suitable than other for different purposes. Variety tests are conducted at most of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Provincial Institutions and variety recommendations may be obtained from the nearest Experimental Station. The following are a number of varieties which have given good results in tests sponsored in different parts of Canada by the Cereal Division, Experimental Farms Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Dakoid—This is a very winter hardy variety which is especially recommended for the Prairie Provinces where winters are severe. It originated through plant selection at North Dakota Experimental Station. The University of Saskatchewan has done further selection on this variety and has produced Dakoid (Sask. 23).

Common (Lethbridge)—A winter hardy variety produced at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta, from rye grown in this area and has given good results in this locality.

Crown—A winter hardy variety of Swedish origin, possessing large dark coloured seeds. Not as hardy as Dakoid, but an excellent yielding variety.

Horton—A tall growing variety of good strength of straw. Begins growth early in the spring, a desirable feature for early spring pasture. Developed at Macdonald College, Quebec, and does well in Eastern Canada.

Imperial—Produces large seeds of light colour. It has good strength of straw and is an excellent yielding variety. Formerly known as Wisconsin Ped. 6 and developed at the University of Wisconsin. Well adapted for most parts of Canada except where an exceptionally winter hardy variety such as Dakoid is required.

Storm—Variety of Swedish origin, producing large, dark coloured seeds. Yields well and is favoured in parts of British Columbia.

A Calgary professor and his wife who usually spend their vacation on a farm near Cooking Lake, were rather doubtful about spending their vacation there this summer because they had been somewhat annoyed by the proximity of the pig sty to the house. Finally to settle it the professor wrote to the farmer and explained the objectionable feature. He received the following reply: "We hadn't had no hogs on the place since you were here last summer. Be sure to come."

The Wastebasket

"Pop, what does it mean when it says a man attends a convention as a delegate-at-large."

"That means his wife wasn't along," replied Pop.

A newly-wed husband brought a letter home from a treasury branch somewhere in Alberta and remarked: "The treasury branch has returned that cheque that you wrote a week ago."

"Isn't that splendid! What can we buy with it this time?" asked the wife.

A local man reports that he finds the women folks interfere with men's efficiency. He says that since his wife has been away visiting for a couple of weeks he finds that he can put his socks on now from either end, which saves a lot of time.

Household Hint—Don't buy your thermometers now. They will be lower next winter.

ODE TO A PIG

(Contributed by our Jarroo Correspondent)

As near as I remember, it was late in last December, I was strolling down the street in maudlin pride.

With my heart all in a flutter, I lay down in the gutter,

And a pig came up and lay down by my side.

While I lay there in the gutter, with my heart all in a flutter,

A lady passing by was heard to say:

"You can tell a man that boozes, by the company he chooses,"

And the pig got up and slowly walked away.

"Pardon me for stepping on your feet." He: "Oh, that's alright. I walk on them myself."

SAVING A BROKEN HEART

One of the latest attempts to mend a broken heart by writing poetry was tried last week by a Bruce young man. In hopes that his once best girl will be affected favorably towards him we publish his effort as follows:

"She has went,
Her has gone,
Her has left me all alone;
She cannot never come to me,
Us cannot never go to she,
It cannot was.
Oh cruel fate to me unkind,
To take her fore and leave I behind."

MISSING

He tried to cross the railroad track before the rushing train. They put the pieces in the sack, But couldn't find the brain.

An observer of dance etiquette says that when you ask a girl to dance you should bow before her and say: "Madame, could I have the pleasure of this terpsichorean ebullition." But the nearest that Holden fellows get to it is "Come on, worm, let's wiggle."

A HOT TOAST RATION

Here's to the lovely woman, The cause of all our woes, She's fair and sweet But her tongue and feet, Are always on the go.

Strange, a man never begins to rise in the world until he settles down.

If a girl wants to be the apple of a man's eye, she's got to be a peach first, hints a careful observer.

Heard at the auto crash: She: "What were you doing after the accident." He: "Just scraping up an acquaintance."

Nothing annoys a woman more than to have her friends drop in and find the house looking just like it always does, reports a careful observer.

Heard at the ladies social: "My husband plays golf, swims and goes in for physical exercise. Does your husband take any regular exercise?" "Well, last week he was out seven nights running."

During a political campaign in Minnesota not so long ago a publicity man hailed a candidate one day and said, "James, there is a paper in this town that says you're illiterate." "Illiterate!" bellowed the politician. "I ain't neither—I was the second child in the family."

VIKING ITEMS

A pre-view of the Quebec 1942 Championship Curling, pictures were shown to a few fans Monday evening, when the projector was tried out and put in working order. The pictures are clear and very interesting throughout, showing the winning rinks from every province at the 1942 MacDonald-Briar Dominion Curling Finals. You can see these pictures at the Air Cadet show in the Elks' Hall Thursday evening this week at 8:30. Another outstanding film has been secured showing the work of the Canadian Postal Service in war time, sending mail and parcels overseas.

Mrs. H. E. Gares and Miss Nellie Ratcliffe have returned from a six-week's stay with friends in Vancouver and Victoria. Among other former residents visited, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dorman and Mrs. Kelecy, all wish to be remembered to friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Skalitzky arrived home from Ottawa last Wednesday morning. It was just 20 years ago to the day, as recorded in The News last week, that they arrived home from their wedding tour which is quite a co-incidence.

The interior of the United church building has been redecorated and painted during the past month and services are expected to be resumed in the church next Sunday evening.

There was a fairly good attendance at the auction sale on the Peter Syme farm last Thursday in spite of the busy season and everything in general brought good prices.

The duck hunting season didn't open here on Monday morning with the usual vigor due no doubt to the lack of shells, although ducks are reported to be plentiful.

The Misses Eileen and Gwen Child have as their guest Miss Sheila Cary, of Camrose, who is spending a few days at the H. Child home.

G. T. Loney and Sandy Ross were in Calgary the first of the week attending a meeting of the officials of the Fifth Victory Loan that opens on October 18th.

The first truck load of the 1943 new wheat crop was marketed at the local National Elevator by A. A. Burnham, Jr., on September 10th, graded No. 2, weighing 61 lbs., and the yield is reported as 49 bushels to the acre. This wheat was seeded on April 19th, threshed on August 19th, and thrashed on September 10th, and trucked to the elevator.

The Viking branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., met in the Municipal Office at Kinsella on Thursday evening, September 9th. President Dave Corbett welcomed the members to their first meeting at Kinsella and stated that although meetings have been few and far between during the year, the organization has been kept intact and considerable work of an urgent nature attended to as needed. It was felt by all in attendance that the Legion should be a live organization, more so now than ever before, so that soldiers returning from this war will have a strong organization ready for them when they return. Service men who have already returned, or who have been discharged are invited to join the local Legion Branch.

It was decided that the Legion will sponsor the Poppy Sale for disabled veterans as usual and also the memorial service and Legion ball on November 11th. A donation of \$5.00 to the Chinese War Relief Fund, and \$25.00 to the Malta Squadron No. 134, Viking, was passed.

The next meeting will be held at the Viking News Office on Saturday evening, October 2nd, at 8:30 o'clock. If the attendance warrants, a hall will be secured for the meeting.

Elwyn C. Gilpin, son of B. C. Gilpin, of Viking, Alberta, who received his wireless-operator air-gunner's badge at graduation ceremonies held recently at No. 8 B. and G. School, Lethbridge. He graduated from the School of Agriculture at Vermilion, and was employed with the N. C. Graham Hardware Company prior to enlistment.

Word has been received that Bombardier Joe McCallum has arrived safely overseas with a recent Canadian contingent. He is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Evans.

Harvesting is in full swing throughout the district. With favorable weather the crop should be cut by the end of the month.

DON'T MISS

EATON'S

New

(1943-44)

Fall and Winter CATALOGUE!

● It has been mailed!

● It's too good to miss!

● You should have it now!

If you have not received your copy, write to Winnipeg. One will be mailed immediately.

T. EATON CO.

EATON'S

YULE MAILING DEADLINE FOR OVERSEAS NOV. 1

OTTAWA, Sept. 9. — Faced with the task of moving more Christmas mail to more Canadians in more corners of the world than ever before the post office department announced yesterday the deadline for parcel mailings will be November 1.

Parcels mailed by that date—unless there is a mad rush at the last moment—will be delivered to Canadians in Sicily, Italy, Ceylon, North Africa, the United Kingdom, the Aleutians, the West Indies, or wherever else Canadians may be.

The mailing deadline is 10 days earlier than in 1942.

Unless a man is chicken-hearted he's seldom hen-pecked, says a careful observer.

A little meat goes a long way in rolled pancakes for lunch or supper.



Dr. E. W. Neathly
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

What We Have, We Hold!

This fall and winter, the farmers of Western Canada will have to store a large proportion of Canada's grain stocks. The greatest danger to farm stored grain are moisture and insects. Uniformly dry grain is not subject to insect damage or spoilage.

If trouble begins, however, the farmer's position is difficult because he rarely has accommodation or equipment for turning or cleaning large amounts of grain. Note the following precautions:

1. Repair leaky roofs to exclude rain and snow.
2. If possible have wooden floor with air space underneath.
3. Much damage has resulted from concrete floors, but a covering of moisture-proof paper will help.
4. Before filling granary, clean thoroughly. Brush down walls, and sweep floor with damp sawdust. Then sprinkle a little hydrated lime over the floor and sweep it about to fill all cracks.
5. If granary was infested with mites or insects last year, give the entire inside a coat of white-wash containing 3/4 pound of fly per gallon of solution, and allow to dry thoroughly before binning grain.
6. Don't fill granary to roof, but provide all possible ventilation without allowing moisture to enter.
7. Open bins or piles are risky. If unavoidable, they should be on well drained ground, and two or three feet of straw should be on the ground under the grain. Piles should be uniform cones. A covering of hay or straw may help, but should be removed before warm weather arrives in spring.

Contributed by Dr. B. N. Smallman, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Grain Research Laboratory.

The World Of Tomorrow

THE URGENT NEEDS of a world at war tend to bring about great scientific, economic and social improvements which might take many years to develop under normal, peace-time conditions, and the effects of these changes, on our daily lives and on the whole future of civilization may be greater than is generally realized at this time. It is not in the realm of prophecy to sketch the bold outlines of what our world may be like after the war, for they have already been traced. Developments which have taken place since the beginning of the war make the world as it was in 1939, antiquated from many viewpoints, and projects which would then have appeared fantastic are now being accomplished to meet the requirements of war. Because the majority of the new discoveries are used solely for military purposes at present, and because many are being kept secret from the enemy, it is possible to predict only a few of the many innovations which civilians will enjoy in the post-war world.

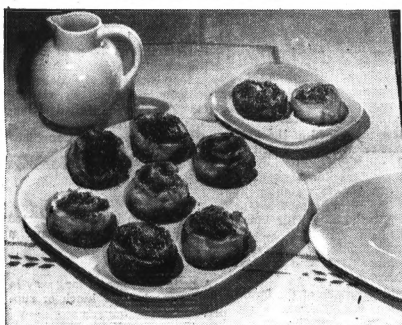
New Plastics Are Versatile

More than a century was required to bring the crude rubber production of the world up to a million tons a year. The United Nations, chiefly Canada and the United States, are now planning to produce that quantity of synthetic rubber after only two years. In the realm of plastics, sensational developments have taken place since the beginning of the war. In the future the newest and most versatile of plastics will be available on a scale never dreamed of before. We are told that there will be glass which is unbreakable, glass which will float, and wood which will compete with structural metals. Hosiery, manufactured from air, water and coal, a wonder of the pre-war days, is only a forerunner of many new products from the same source, ranging from shoes which contain no leather and window screens which contain no wire, to machinery bearings which contain no metal. Fuels, metals, and plastics are now ready to finish the revolution in transportation started early in the century. Light, low priced cars will be manufactured with many of the mechanical improvements developed for wartime uses, and it is predicted that they will travel many more miles to a gallon of fuel than the cars of the present day.

Housing To Be Much Improved

The war has driven home to us the need for wide-reaching changes in our present housing system. Lack of vision and initiative in home building is apparent in almost every Canadian community, where crowded and undesirable housing conditions have presented increasingly difficult problems. Engineers and scientists have been studying this situation, and already in some places on this continent pre-fabricated homes, made from the newest types of materials, including plastics, plywood, fire-resistant wood, and synthetic finishes of lasting durability are being produced. It is said that stainless steel may be the roofing of the future and that lightning may be governed by electric "eyes", sensitive to outside variations in daylight, and that air conditioning will be improved in many ways. These new homes will be inexpensive according to present standards, and they will be movable. These are only a few of the material improvements which man may enjoy after the war, and many other inventions and discoveries, developed for use in combat, will be turned to peacetime uses in the world of tomorrow.

All-Bran Jammies



1 1/2 cups sifted flour
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt

1/4 cup All-Bran
1/4 cup shortening
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup raspberry jam

Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together; add All-Bran. Cut in shortening until mixture is like coarse cornmeal. Add milk and mix just until dry and liquid ingredients are combined. Turn onto floured board, knead lightly a few seconds; roll into oblong about 12 x 7 inches and 1/4-inch thick. Spread jam over dough and roll like jelly roll beginning at long side. Slice in about 1-inch slices and place cut side down on greased baking sheet or in large muffin pans. Bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 18 to 20 minutes. Serve warm with thin cream.

Yield: 10 to 12 servings.

THE REAL THING

Now somebody is going to make beefsteak out of air, water, molasses, yeast and ammoniac. For the last quarter of a century somebody has bopped up at intervals who was going to feed us on tablets and save all the dishwashing. We think we'll stick to our beefsteak on the hoof as long as it lasts and as long as our coupons hold out.—Lethbridge Herald.

RATHER COMPLICATED

"Daddy, may I ask you a question?"
"Yes, son, but it must be a short one."
"If a doctor is doctoring a doctor, does the doctor during the doctoring have to doctor the doctor the way the doctor being doctoring wants to be doctor, or does the doctor doctoring the doctor, doctor the doctor the way he usually doctors?"

WILSON'S FLY PADS



THEY LIKE IT AND DIE



Roll your owners! go for Ogden's

Old-timers relied on their batons in smooth water and rough. And they relied on Ogden's in good times and bad... follow their example. Roll-your-own with Ogden's. You'll find this famous brand is famous because it's a distinctive blend of rich, ripe tobaccos worthy of its famous name. Buy a package today. Ogden's quality for pipe smokers, too, in Ogden's Cut Plug.



SMILE AWHILE

"Your fiancé is a charming man. He has a certain something." "Yes, but I would rather he had something for certain."

Ethel—She's sorry enough that she married him, I'll wager.
Mabel—The idea! How can you say that? He thinks her a perfect angel, and treats her—
"As though she really were one. He doesn't buy her anything to wear."

A company director with a vacant expression sat in the dentist's chair. "I'm afraid I can't give him gas," said the dentist.
"Why?" asked his assistant.
"We shan't know when he's unconscious."

An inspector, while examining a class in school one day, asked, "Who drove the Israelites out of Egypt?" "You!" he said, pointing to a stout boy in the corner.
"No, sir, I wasn't me," replied the boy, trembling. "I only came back from the country last week!"

Angry Resident—Didn't I tell you to come over and repair my door bell yesterday morning?
Mechanic—Yes, sir, I was over yesterday, sir.
Angry Resident—Then why didn't you go to work?
Mechanic—Well, sir, you see, I rang your door bell for ten minutes and got no answer, so I guessed you were all out.

Patient—I am troubled with alarming dreams. Last night I saw my deceased father.
Doctor—What did you eat before retiring?
Patient—Half a mince pie.
Doctor—Well, if you had eaten a whole pie, it is probable you would have seen your grandfather.

Johnny had been thinking, and, turning to his dad, said: "What are our ancestors, daddy?" To which the father answered: "Well, son, I'm one of your ancestors, and your grandfather's another." "But why do people brag about them, daddy?" asked Johnny, innocently.

Mrs. Smith was on her first ocean voyage.
"What's that down there?" she asked of the captain.
"That's the steerage, madam," he replied.
"Really?" exclaimed the woman, in surprise; "and does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?"

The sentry on guard was carrying a pick on one shoulder and his rifle on the other when the sergeant approached.
"What the dickens are you up to?" roared the sergeant.
"Well," said the sentry, "I'm not much of a shot, so I thought I could stun 'em and then shoot 'em!"

First Native—Did you hear Jones' house burned down last night?
Second Native—I ain't a mite surprised. I was 'golly' peep there in the evening, and when I saw the smoke a-comin' out all around under the eaves, I sez to myself, sez I, "Where there's smoke, there must be fire. An' so it wuz."

CANADIAN PRESS NEWS

Weekly Paper For Overseas Servicemen Supplies News From Home.

Majority of Canada's overseas servicemen would give a week's pay, or more, for a new letter from home. Many of the lads and some of the lassies have been overseas nearly four years now and they find home news as important to the full flavor of service life as cream is to strawberries.

The Canadian Press News, weekly newspaper for the overseas forces, was established at instance of the Dominion Government to meet the demand for home news, and general content of the paper is dictated, through questionnaires, by service readers whose suggestions have meant inclusion of news pictures, pin-up girls, cartoons, feature columns, and, just recently, a chess corner.

Cost of production is paid by the Government, but the paper, published in London, England, is edited solely by The Canadian Press, which supplies its news free. News is supplied also for editions in Newfoundland and the Mediterranean war zone.

The West has a personal interest in the production of this newspaper. The Scott Young of Glenboro, Man., started cabling copy for the original four-pager in the days when headings, type-size and all details were transmitted from this side. At London, Winnipeg-born Alan Randal, sorted out the cables and put them in form for the battle with the hide-bound English printers who hated to do anything they hadn't done before. The early days were tough.

Six months after the start, Young went to England to handle the production and was replaced by another Winnipegger, Charles Edwards, who also took over the only national daily sports column (CP's Sport Snapshots) which Young had

most popular feature. The boys skip over reports of major political or economic developments to read first that Joe Glavin has another litter of pigs at Plum Hollow or that John Smith of Appleby Corners is fencing his back quarter section.

First issues devoted the front page to general news, with one page of home-town news in English, one of Province of Quebec news in French and one page of sport.

A forward step was taken Dec. 19 when the paper was increased to eight pages. Two pages of pictures were added with an extra page of general news and a second sport page. Guest columns by outstanding Canadian sports writers became a weekly feature.

Newspaper members of The Canadian Press loaned their picture engravings. Full pages of pictures were made up in Toronto, and sent to London in page form by air through an arrangement with the Royal Air Force ferry command.

In January, replies to a questionnaire expressed approval of the larger paper but there were requests for a greater number of home-town items, inclusion of news about Canadians in the services overseas, and use of cartoons.

To make room for more local news and the new features, one page of pictures was dropped. Cartoons were supplied through the courtesy of Canadian publications. In alternate weeks the paper carried two pages of home-town news or one page of home-town items and a page of service news.

Another questionnaire established the popularity of the new features and there was demand for still more local news. A humor column and more cartoons were suggested. Replies recommended reduction in the



Newspapermen inspect an issue of The Canadian Press News, weekly newspaper published in London, England, for Canada's armed forces overseas. Cost of production is paid by the Dominion Government but the paper is edited solely by The Canadian Press. On the right is D. E. Burritt, CP's London superintendent, looking over the paper with T. Blackburn, General Manager of The Evening Standard Publishing Company which does the printing.

been writing. Now the copy for The CP News is marshalled at Toronto, edited and mailed. Young marks it for size, selects pictures, writes headings and generally does a news desk job.

Evolution of The CP News to its present size was rapid. First published May 1, 1942, the paper has expanded from four unillustrated, four-column pages to an eight-page tabloid, its six-column pages enlivened by pictures and other features. Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard Publishing Company does the printing.

There's a story behind Beaverbrook's interest in a publication for Canadian forces. The Canadian-born publisher was responsible for establishing the "Canadian Daily Record", issued during the First Great War by the Canadian War Records Office to all units of Canada's overseas military forces.

That paper was published from Jan. 16, 1917, to July 31, 1919, and, in its final issue, Beaverbrook wrote: "The venture was a curious experiment justified by its success. For the first time a newspaper has been brought into existence to give the army at the front the news of its folks at home instead of telling the people the news of the army."

"Canada was first in the field because she was most prompt to realize that in modern wars waged by whole nations the Army and the People are one, and that each needs news of the other..."

Speaking with this background of experience, Beaverbrook terms The CP News "a very fine production," adding: "The cable service is a credit to the newspaper's direction and a pattern for the guidance of those who manage overseas publications for the troops."

Primarily, the paper is designed to give the overseas forces a summary of the week's home news in two categories—general news of Canada and items of purely home-town interest. These latter are gathered from all sections of Canada and group under the headings—Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, The Prairies and British Columbia.

Replies to questionnaires show that the home-town items are the paper's

CRANKY RESTLESS WAKEFUL?

We can often blame nervous tension for miserable feelings and fears. And in these days, thousands of nervous people long to get a real grip on themselves... they yearn for quiet nerves. Many are taking Dr. Miles Nerve Tonic. This is a scientific combination of effective sedatives. Nerve Tonic helps relieve general nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous fears, nervous headache and nervous irritability. It has been used for this purpose for sixty years. Take Nerve Tonic according to directions and help things along with more rest, wholesome food, fresh air and exercise. Effervescent Nerve Tonic Tablets: 35c and 75c. Nerve Tonic Liquid: 25c and \$1.00.

DR. MILES NERVE TONIC

Health LEAGUE OF CANADA presents TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

IMMUNIZATION WEEK

National Immunization Week, during which Canadian parents will be urged to avail themselves of measures to protect their children against dangerous communicable diseases, will be held November 14 to 20. The Health League of Canada has announced. The nation-wide health education effort is being sponsored by the Health League, in co-operation with the provincial departments of public health.

Attention will be directed specially to the importance of immunizing children for diphtheria, smallpox and whooping cough, which continue to take a needless and preventable toll of child life and health in Canada. In at least two of the provinces preventive measures for scarlet fever also will be emphasized.

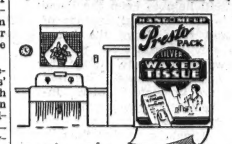
National Immunization Week will be a development from National Toxoid Week, held last year, when immunization for diphtheria alone was urged. There were almost 3,000 cases of diphtheria in Canada last year, and while mortality from the disease has been reduced with the use of anti-toxin, many children recover with complications, such as heart damage, the league points out.

Public health authorities fear that if a large proportion of the growing generation of children are not vaccinated, an epidemic might spread rapidly, with disastrous results. Canada's present freedom from the disease is no justification for relaxing vigilance. It has been stressed. Whooping cough is an important cause of child death and ill-health, which is not sufficiently appreciated, the league said.

Canadian parents will be warned to have immunization done by their family physicians or local health departments. The only reason why these communicable diseases do not cause widespread suffering on the scale of past experience is that prudent parents have protected their children against them, the league stated.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

For the MODERN KITCHEN



Fine Waxed Food Tissue—The most convenient "hang-me-up" package... that's Appleford's Presto Pack... for the modern kitchen. On sale at your grocer's.

Appleford PRESTO PACK WAXED TISSUE

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED WINNIPEG - MONTREAL - SASKATOON CALGARY - EDMONTON

GERMANY MUST BE DIVIDED FOR PEACE

If It Is To Be Of Lasting Duration, Says Belgian Minister Of Interior

"A permanent peace—"
August Edmond de Schryver, Belgian minister of the interior, pondered a moment on the question put by reporters as he stepped off the Twentieth Century Limited from New York for a visit to Chicago.

"We must divide Germany after the war if the peace is to become permanent," he said. "There's no other way. We must make sure, once and for all, that Germany is taken out of the hands of Prussia. A political, not an economic division, would do it."

De Schryver, a slim man who is charged with administration of the civil and economic affairs of his people from his post with the government in exile in London, is in this country conferring with U.S. government officials on problems which have arisen in connection with his office, he said.

The minister said that Belgians under the Nazi rule are leading "a desperate life," according to the reports received in London from the underground movement on the continent.

"The food situation in Belgium is worse than in any country in Europe with the exception of Greece," he declared. "The children are getting only about 1,000 calories a day, against a normal supply of 3,000 calories in the United States. The situation is particularly bad in the cities."

Despite the privations in Belgium and the large-scale deportations, the people are fighting on, he added. The underground is operating 120 clandestine newspapers, sabotage is increasing, and the Nazis are so deeply concerned with the situation that they have taken 12,000 men and women for subversive activities, he said—Chicago Daily News.

Over Century Ago

Thomas Jefferson Wrote About Submarine Used In American Revolution

Thomas Jefferson, President, statesman, architect, inventor and man of many additional interests, is credited with being the first new world writer to mention the submarine. Editors of the Dictionary of American English reported the first reference to the submarine was penned by Jefferson in 1785, it concerned a submersible that had been invented by David Bushnell of Connecticut and had been used in attempts to mine British warships off Manhattan Island during the Revolutionary War.

CZECH HUMOR

The people in occupied Czechoslovakia showed a good sense of humor after the German defeat at Stalingrad in spite of their present sufferings. "Herr von Ribbentrop," it was stated in Prague according to the Chicago Sun, "has prepared a memorandum for the League of Nations voicing a protest against the persecution of German minorities between the Volga and the Don."

WANT FOX HUNTS

Most of England's fox hunters have swapped their pink coats for khaki or blue, and the hunt clubs have closed down for the duration. Farmers say the foxes have been multiplying undisturbed and are taking a great toll of poultry and lambs. They have asked Home Guard mobilization for fox hunts.

THE QUEEN'S PROTECTION

The Toronto Globe and Mail says a United States soldier in England was amazed to note that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth goes about London wholly unprotected by guards. This man learned that Her Majesty enjoys the greatest protection possible—the love and admiration of all the people.

Soldier Daughter Joins Father



Pte. Charmain Sanson, now overseas with a C.W.A.C. detachment, is pictured with her father, Lieut.-Gen. E. W. Sanson, shortly after her arrival there.

Need More Protection

Convoys Face Greater Danger Since U-Boat Fleet Has Been Increased

Germany's U-boat fleet in the northern Atlantic has "undoubtedly increased greatly" during the past four months, but the combined attacking power of the Canadian and British navies and air forces will eventually drive the enemy from the sea, much sooner perhaps than many dare hope.

That is the confident opinion expressed at Halifax by Rear Admiral L. W. Murray of the Royal Canadian Navy, recently appointed commander-in-chief of the Canadian northwest Atlantic.

"There can be no absolute immunity against attack," Rear Admiral Murray said, "and we must expect more losses."

"Protection of the convoys has improved immensely since the dark days of last year when the enemy concentrated his attack in the Caribbean and along the Atlantic coastline. But we need greater protection because the German submarine fleet has undoubtedly increased greatly in the last four months."

His job is to repel the desperate thrust of Hitler's U-boat pack and co-ordinate closely the work of the navy and R.C.A.F., both of which have a vital task.

The enemy may strike anywhere at any time, he continued, but the combined forces will bend every effort to outguess and outplay him on every move.

Ambassador's Son

All England Shares Alike In The Hour Of Danger

The arrival in Washington of Lieut. Richard Wood, 22, legless from wounds received on the North African front, is a reminder of the manner in which all England shares and shares alike in the hour of danger.

Lieut. Wood is the youngest son of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States. Another son was killed in action last October. A third is serving with the British Army in Africa.

Caste and class lines mean little in the United States. Rich and poor, humble and famous Americans hear their share of national responsibility in war and in peace alike. We expect it and accept it as the natural course of things here.

Sometimes, however, it is not easy to remember that in class-conscious England exactly the same thing holds. For all his exalted estate, the freedom sacrifices made by the ambassador's family compare exactly with those of the King's most obscure subject who has sent forth sons who will not return.

Badge For Farmers

Suggested For Those Who Are Helping Out With Food Production

Our Great Falls friend, O. S. Ward, publisher of the Tribune, made a suggestion to the United States Government in an interview in New York the other day about the men working in the fields producing food, that we should like to carry to the Canadian authorities as well.

Mr. Warden would have all skilled farmers who are exempted from the draft or are released from the army to help out in the food production, provided with medals inscribed "Farmer Forces of the United States—Food Production Division."

As Mr. Warden says, the average farm boy doesn't want to be called a slacker, and if he is told his best place is in the fields raising food-stuffs, then it should be made known in some way that he is actually part of the armed forces, placed in the food production division because it is felt that he can be of the best immediate service there.—Lethbridge Herald.

Need Sharp Eyes

Train-Busters Must Learn To Pick Out Smallest Details

Fliers of the Royal Air Force army co-operation command are busy these days sniping at trains in northern Europe, but they are a little disappointed if they are referred to as mere "train-busters."

"People call us train-busters," they say, "but our job is something far more complicated—far more interesting, too."

Fellows like F.O. D. M. Grant, a former Canadian, whose home now is in Watrous, Sask., they go up in his powerful Mustangs, flying deep into enemy territory, and empty their guns into any trains they come across.

They'll admit that train-busting helps the war along—Grant and F.O. J. W. Pace of Lanark, Ont., damaged seven of 12 engines they attacked in one French sweep—but that's not the only purpose of their cross-channel sorties. They are training for the day when the second front opens and they assume their role as the eyes of the army.

These men of army co-op command fly at more than 400 miles an hour, and they must learn to pick out such details as the tints and shades of trees at the edge of a wood; they must note which way lorries are travelling on a country lane, the camouflage on tanks parked by the side of a road so they can determine whether they are dummies.

Their targets are chosen for them by a "mystery man," a khaki-clad army liaison officer who will really come into his own when the second front opens. He is the only man who knows as much of what is happening in battle as a corps commander—he gets all the intelligence, both from the army and the air force.

Preventing Waste

One Good Way Is To 'Watch' Left-Over Foods

W. L. Colclough, in the Stratford Beacon-Herald, says: "Watch your left-overs. There's a war on, and there ought to be no left-overs. It is surprising the amount of good food which finds its way into the garbage can. Measure everything carefully. When you cook a meal for four people have enough for four—not for five or six, as is frequently the case. The difference is usually wasted. Create your own cost of living bonus with profit to yourself and the country as well. It can be done!"

Sets New Record

R.A.F. Transport Command Pilot Has Made Fastest Atlantic Crossing

Less than a week after announcing a new North Atlantic flying record, the R.A.F. transport command came up with another new one—a landfall-to-landfall mark of six hours and 12 minutes from Newfoundland to Britain in a fully loaded Liberator bomber.

(A landfall-to-landfall mark is the elapsed time from when the pilot loses sight of land as his aircraft begins the ocean flight until he first sees it after completing the crossing.)

On April 29th the transport command revealed, with a series of other best flying times, that Capt. W. S. May had flown the distance—2,200 statute miles—in six hours and 20 minutes in a Liberator.

It was announced on May 5th that Capt. C. R. Buxton, of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, operating with the transport command, had sliced eight minutes from Capt. May's record.

Capt. Buxton's time from take-off to landing was seven hours and 16 minutes—24 minutes less than Capt. May's performance, and 46 minutes less than the previous best previous mark for the fastest Atlantic crossing.

But the Newfoundland-to-Britain mark wasn't the only record Capt. Buxton set up. His flight began at Montreal—3,150 statute miles from his destination—and he flew to Newfoundland in three hours 36 minutes.

His total actual flying time from Montreal to Britain, therefore, was 11 hours and 12 minutes—one hour and nine minutes better than the previous best elapsed time flight via Newfoundland and 38 minutes better than one via Nova Scotia, both accomplished in the previous two weeks by Capt. S. W. A. Scott.

Looting In Europe

German Filched Material To Value Of \$38,000,000,000 Up To End Of 1941

According to the Board of Economic Warfare, the Germans, up to the end of 1941, looted Europe of no less than \$36,000,000,000, and are now looting at the rate of tens of billions of dollars a year. They have stolen and shipped to Germany industrial machinery, raw materials, scientific equipment, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs; they have stripped public and private art collections of their treasures to adorn their palaces; they have filched office furniture, park benches and garden tools, food, soap, clothing and shoes; they have even pilfered the hinges from doors and windows.

"For magnitude and ruthlessness," says the BEW, "the German looting of occupied Europe surpasses all previous conquests in history."

And indeed, Attila was a piker by comparison. For the Germans have developed looting to a science and an art. They have not only seized everything they could move; they have likewise seized everything they could not move by simply taking over title to the property.—New York Times.

On The Down Grade

German Propaganda To Lessen Any Hard Place Terms

The propaganda for a soft peace for Germany is already under way. Feelers are being sent out from Berlin. Now that the military fortunes of the Axis are on the down grade even those refugees who fled the persecution of the Nazis are talking about a "just peace" for their fatherland.

Citizens of the United Nations must be on guard against this subtle boring from within. Organized sympathy is an old German trick practiced successfully after World War I.

It was so effective that before many years the Germans had many well intentioned but uninformed persons condemning the Treaty of Versailles as the root of all evil.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cost Of Cold

More Coal Used By Locomotives In Cold Weather

The powerful steam locomotives that are busy day and night hauling war freight are as belatedly attuned to atmospheric temperature changes as the human body. Just as the human body needs more energy-creating goods during the winter months than it does in the summer, so a railroad steam engine uses more coal to do a job in winter than it needs in summer.

Temperature is the largest single cost factor in freight movement. A one-degree drop in average temperature from one month to the next can cost such a railroad as the Baltimore and Ohio some \$7,000 for additional coal—about 2,500 tons.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Bags German Ace



Pilot Officer Frank Rogan, R.C.A.F., 22, of Vancouver, B.C., has shot down Kurt Hellman, Luftwaffe ace. He arrived back at his base in a bullet-riddled plane, surprised to hear it was Hellman he had downed.

Enjoys High Prestige

General Montgomery's Men Are Proud To Serve Under Him

"I was with Montgomery in Africa" will be the proud boast, years hence, of thousands of young British soldiers who then will be old soldiers. "I was in the Eighth Army" will be a proud memory.

The slight, astetic, devout Montgomery, who would have felt at home with Cromwell's Ironsides, enjoys today a higher prestige than has come to any other Allied commander in this war. From El Alamein to Gabes and beyond, he has stormed across North Africa in a succession of victories over the much-lauded Rommel, and his brilliant campaign will be studied so long as military operations interest the human race.

Perhaps none of this generation knows better than General Montgomery the trade of war, and it is part of his greatness that he has conveyed to his men in full measure his confidence in them, and in himself, to develop in the Eighth Army the profound conviction that it can go anywhere and do anything. Legend of invincibility which so long invested Rommel has been transferred to Rommel's conqueror.—Ottawa Journal.

Doing Fine Work

Wives Of Prairie Farmers Are Not Shirking Their Job

Strange as it may seem, it is only a few years ago during the drought-depression which swept the Prairie Provinces, that the poultry flock was often about the only money returns on the farm, and it was stretched to the limit to keep the family in food and clothing. There is not the least doubt that, in those days, the farm wife was the most important member of the family. It was her enterprise that saved the day.

We are glad to see that the farm wife is being recognized. She is cook and mother, the keeper of the dairy herd and the farm poultry flock, and in a good many instances she is riding the tractor or truck and taking the place of a hired man who can't be found for love or money. She is a mighty important cog in the war being carried on in Canada food front.—The Lethbridge Herald.

On A Bicycle Built For One



Two Canadian W.A.A.C.S. who recently arrived in Britain got on a sightseeing tour of London on a bicycle that never was built for two. The going isn't very comfortable, but the girls manage to be happy about it.

Seems They Are Happy Prisoners



These young Nazis, all of the 15th Panzer Division Grenadiers, all wearing medals and smoking their last rolled cigars, were pleased to pose for their photograph in captivity—a marked change from the truculent Nazis of yesterday. They were fed up with the war.

Women's Wear



PRINTELLA HOUSE DRESSES

New styles in the fall line of Printella House Frocks — New patterns in stylish new designs **1.95**

COTTON HOSE

A strong hose for every day, made from combed cotton yarns, 4-ply heel and toe, good shades, sizes 9-10½ **25c**

LISLE HOSE

Fine 2-chord lisle hose for street and house wear. Good silk lisle yarns, well made, and finished throughout; good wide tops, sizes 9-10½ **49c**

WOMEN'S WAR WORKERS

A good combination for outdoor work. Made from good shrunk covert cloth, ample room in bust and hips; 2 pockets; all round belt; a neat useful garment; sizes 14-29 **3.29**

GIRLS' FALL SHOES

Misses' "Red School House" Oxfords, made from nice black calf stock. Low heel; welted cushion sole; a comfortable shoe for foot health. Sizes 11-3 **2.95**

Growing Girls' Shoes—"Red School House," for growing girls. smart round toe, low heel, steel arch shank. Medium width. Sizes 3½-7 **3.75**

HEAVY CANVAS

12-oz. heavy white canvas for Binder repairs 28 in. wide. **55c**

STAPLON YARN

A special yarn for service on every-day socks, good shades, a ball makes one pair of socks **69c**

Groceries

PASTRY FLOUR

7-lb. sacks Monarch Pastry makes choice pastry with a minimum of sugar or shortening. **29c**

SALT

Pure Windsor Table Salt, 5 lb. bags, 2 for **35c**

COFFEE BOOSTER

Use with your coffee ration and spread it further or harvest. Special, 1 lb. **15c**

CUSTARD POWDER

Paricks lovely Custard Powder, 12 oz. packet. Special **20c**

MARMALADE

Aylmer Fresh Marmalade, 24 fluid ozs. (4 coupons) **35c**

MOLASSES

Fancy Barbadoes Molasses 3 1-2 lbs. (5 coupons) **69c**

JAM

Strawberry-Rhubarb, 4 lb. net (8 coupons) **69c**
Empress Pure Strawberry 4 lb. net (8 coupons) **75c**

J. C. McFarland Co.
Irma Alberta

TRAVEL BY BUS

Here's how you can help with our Nation's Transportation problem:

1. Travel on Tuesdays and Thursdays instead of on crowded week-ends.
2. Avoid travelling on holidays during the rush season.
3. If you are sometimes inconvenienced, smile it off as a contribution to winning the war.
4. Consult your Agent or Driver for travel information.

Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.

NATIONAL GRAIN CO. LTD.

FOR A
PROMPT, EFFICIENT,
COMPLETE GRAIN HANDLING
SERVICE



LOCALS

Two cars of ladies from the Irma Orange Lodge motored to Wainwright Monday evening to be guests of the Wainwright lodge, and to hear the yearly report of the Most Worthy Grandmistress for Alberta, Mrs. Ryder, of Lethbridge. A social evening followed the meeting, and all report a grand time as well as an educational evening.

Look up the hamburger stand Saturday night and do your bit for the Red Cross.

The September meeting of the Irma Ladies' Aid was held at the home of Mrs. S. G. Simmons. There were twenty-four ladies present, and Mrs. Arnold presided over the meeting. Plans were well underway for the fall program and supper. It was first decided to have the last Saturday in October, but owing to the one-cent sale falling on the last three days of the month it was found necessary to postpone the bazaar one week, which will be Saturday, November 6th.

Mrs. Shotts and daughter, Margaret, have moved into Mr. Lock's cottage, formerly occupied by Mr. Carl Anquist.

Mrs. S. Hlynka and children are visiting at Vegreville this week. Mr. Gordon Berg and sister, Martha, of Edmonton, visited at the home of their sister, Mrs. J. Fletcher, last week.

Mrs. Carswell, of Cranbrook, B.C., have been visiting her father, Mr. E. Sharkey, during her holidays.

Mr. I. Sharkey was home last week-end to see his brother, Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark and two daughters, of Barhead, visited at the home of Mr. Wm. Masson, Mrs. Mark's brother, this week.

Sincere thanks are due the committee and the contributors of the Irma district for the large amount of money raised for the Chinese War Relief Fund. Contributions amounted to \$168.55.

Subscriptions to the Times for another year will be due November 1st, 1943. Pay up your's for the past year and a half, only \$1.00, and start next year with a clean slate.

The Roseberry and Alma Mater Ladies' Aid to be held at Mrs. A. Fischer's on Thursday, September 23rd. Mrs. Longmire and Mrs. Crabb, hostesses; and Mrs. V. Larson, the devotional.

The Irma Victory Cig. Club wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who helped in any way to make our bingo and dance the 1st of September, such a success. We know that you are behind the boys one hundred percent, and they do appreciate the smiles sent to them through your generosity. Cash Donations were received from Mr. Pond, Miss Flewelling, Mrs. Flewelling, Mr. and Mrs. Fuschka, Mrs. Greenberg, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Wyand, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliam, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston. To you all we say—Thank you!

Rev. and Mrs. Longmire and daughter, Lois, arrived home on Thursday, September 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Enger and Mr. and Mrs. E. Enger and two children, of Entwistle, Alta., and Mr. and Mrs. John Enger and daughter, of Edmonton; recently visited at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Enger and Mrs. Alma Enger and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Taylor, of Fabyan. Mr. and Mrs. O. Enger are still holidaying in the district.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Men will be available at the Wainwright Military Camp for harvesting on Saturday and Sunday of each week. Farmers wanting help please notify Jack Fletcher, Irma, not later than Wednesday of each week.

Maximum wages will be \$4.00 per day.

A. C. ARCHIBALD.

NOTICE

Applications will be received by the Board of Trustees, Irma Public School District, for the position of janitor for the school buildings while they are in operation, salary to be as follows: Large school, \$240.00 per year; small school, \$120.00 per year. Applications to be in not later than October 1st, 1943.

For further particulars see the Secretary, E. W. Carter. lins.

The Result of Inflation.

CHINA HAS NO PRICE CEILING

WHAT IS THE CHURCH GOING TO DO

(By a United Church Missionary)

Chengtu, May 1, 1943.

To All Those Interested in Mission Work in West China:

The employer or corporation paying its employee less than a living wage is one of those things against which the socially conscious church of the present day is crusading most warmly. Your employees, the missionaries of The United Church of Canada, whom you have sent to West China and who, with their families, are dependent on the salaries which you supply, are now getting insufficient salary to buy their food, let alone anything else. The salaries per couple range from \$125 to \$150 per month. Food alone costs \$200 per month. Church contributions, charity (much is expected of us), clothing, stamps, note paper, coal, wood, transportation, insurance, medicine, amusements, soap — what are you going to do about it? When we came to the mission field we were promised and expected a living wage. Doubtless you have not realized the situation. You used to read about inflation in Russia and Germany and I think it was very odd and really too bad. In West China the same conditions exist and are rapidly becoming progressively worse. The exchange has increased in the last five years to five or six times what it was, but prices of staple commodities have increased forty to one hundred times. The rate of exchange is fixed, but the prices of commodities continue to rise sharply from day to day.

Possibly some details would make the situation more real to you. What do you think of these figures from a housewife's account book:

	November 1938	April, 1943	U.S.
Flour, 50 lbs.	\$ 4.40	\$368.00	\$122.66
Brown sugar, 100 lbs.	27.00	2,600.00	866.66
Coal, per ton	25.00	3,000.00	1,000.00
Meat, per lb.	.22	16.00	5.30
Eggs, per ten	.30	20.00	6.66
Potatoes, per lb.	.03	4.00	1.33
Oranges, per lb.	.13	10.00	3.33
Vegetables 2 to 10 cents per lb.		60 cents to \$8.00 per lb.	2.66
Unbleached cotton, 15 to 20 cents		\$50 to \$60 per ft.	20.00
Milk, per cup	.04	4.00	1.33
Butter		advertised at \$135 per lb.	45.00
Face Cloth		more than \$25 each	8.33

The pressure of work, war in the land, and possible and at times actual bombs in the air, reduction of staff, appeals for help from Chinese colleagues, reduced standards of food, no new clothes, no new books or magazines, the general and world tension (to which you as well are subjected to), all go to make life a great strain. There is a minimum below which living standards cannot be reduced, if it is to be maintained. Non-essentials have been sold for what rounds like a large sum, until one turns to use that sum to buy. One finds a fine overcoat reduced to a scuttle or two of coal, one's woolen underwear, a small package of sugar, the extra pair of stockings, a carpenter's wage for a few days,

some treasured books, a bag of flour, the gramophone records, a sack of potatoes, the cutglass wedding present, some dish towels, and so on and so on. But the things which one can sell and still go on are almost all sold. One man sold his new overcoat to buy necessities only to find that he would have trouble wearing the old, because a rat had eaten a lot of it, for he had not the \$150 to buy the coat to keep the rats away. Another woman said she guessed she would sell the stove to buy coal. It is very funny until you start doing it from necessity, until you start to peddle your last cakes of toilet soap, to buy laundry soap, with which to wash not only your clothing but your face. It is funny to look at a wad of bank notes in your hand, which came from the sale of the dress you love, but rarely use, until you find that you would get almost as much heat by burning the dress, as you will from the coal which the wad will buy.

During the post-war depression, missionaries from West China voluntarily gave ten per cent of their salaries to help the Canadian Church. Subsequently their salaries were cut (would a business firm have done it?) 15 per cent, and then 25 per cent. This cut was in force until January, 1942, when Board of Foreign Missions acceded to the request from the mission field to remove the cut. The thousands of dollars belonging to the missionaries and used to help the rest of the Church, together with a certain proportion of the exchange on our salaries, which was not permitted to us, has helped the Missionary and Maintenance Fund out of many a tight corner. Salary received in 1943 is equivalent to about \$196.60. Now the missionaries are in real need. What will the Church do to help? We have every confidence that when the people of the Church know the situation, they will take action.



BOB BOWMAN

Bob Bowman, well known CBC commentator and war correspondent, who covered the Dieppe raid, is now touring the west reporting industry at war.



MERRILL DENISON

Merrill Denison, Canadian author and playwright, now resident in New York, wrote the scripts for the recently concluded CBC Sunday evening series entitled "Somewhere Before the Dawn." The series was based upon factual information obtained from the United Nations Information Office, New York. It told stories of men in occupied countries who refused to yield to the enemy.

WANT ADS

LOST — Between Albert School and Irma, a V-8 wheel plate. Finder please leave at Times office, Irma. lins.

FOR SALE

Team workhorses, 1 six-section Diamond Harrow, 1 Cockshutt Sulky Plow with 16" Breaker Bottom, and 18" Stubble Bottom. 1 8-ft. McCormick Binder, 1 2 1-2" set Bob Sleighs, 1 Cockshutt Single Disc Power Lift, 20-run Drill, 3 Brood Sows with 30 five-weeks old pigs, 1 set Breaching Harness, 1 set Plow Harness, 1 General Purpose Low Wagon with Top Box.

OLAF LARSON, Irma. 2in.

Irma Times

Published every Friday by the Times Publishers, Irma, Alberta
E. W. CARTER, Local Editor

PURVIS & LOGAN

Barristers and Solicitors
Irma Phone: No 37
At Irma every second and fourth Friday of each month.

SHIPPING HOGS

Every Tuesday and Wednesday up to 1 o'clock p.m.

Starting Car Every Week

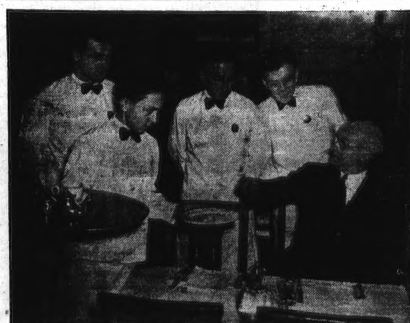
HIGHER PRICES PAID

O. A. Lovig, Irma

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR LEASE HUDSON'S COMPANY OR C.P.R. LANDS, call and see

H. A. Meredith
Office Town Hall, Viking
Phone 26

Wartime Waiters Learn To "Wait"



ENLISTMENT in the armed services has taken many experienced waiters from Canadian National Railways dining car duty. They are replaced by younger men not subject to immediate call. Veteran dining car stewards instruct the newcomers in the fine points of providing the courteous service for which Canadian National meal cars are noted. Above, Steward William Hector, veteran in Canadian National service, gives a demonstration to F. Balanoff (left), 19 years old; R. Karpiuk (third from left) 19, and Joe Leniuk (right), 18. Looking on is R. Paul, an old-timer in dining car service, who is standing in the centre.

Advertising Stimulates Trade